



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/029,436	12/19/2001	Kelli E. Smith	1795/55180-A/JPW/ANX	5263
7590	11/18/2004		EXAMINER	
John P. White Cooper & Dunham, LLP 1185 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10036			BASI, NIRMAL SINGH	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1646	

DATE MAILED: 11/18/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/029,436	SMITH ET AL.	
	Examiner Nirmal S. Basi	Art Unit 1646	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 December 2001.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 145 and 146 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 145 and 146 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 12/19/01 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
      1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
      2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
      3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/19/01.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Amendment filed 12/19/01 has been entered. Applicant has cancelled claims 1-144 and added new claims 145-146. New claims 145 and 146 drawn to recombinant nucleic acid comprising the nucleic acid of SEQ ID NO:1 and contained in the plasmid hp15a.

2.. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

"BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES", on page 16 should be changed to BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS, to describe the drawings. See MPEP 608.01(f).

Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101 and 35 USC § 112, 1st paragraph***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 101:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 145-146 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is not supported by either a specific and substantial asserted utility or a well established utility.

A "specific utility" is a utility that is specific to the subject matter claimed, as opposed to a "general utility" that would be applicable to the broad class of the invention. A "substantial utility" is a utility that defines a "real world" use. Utilities that require or constitute carrying out further research to identify or reasonably confirm a "real world" context of use are not substantial utilities. A "well established utility" is a utility that is well known, immediately apparent, or implied by the specification's disclosure of the properties of a material, alone or taken with the knowledge of one skilled in the art. A "well established utility" must also be specific and substantial as well as credible.

Based on the record, there is not a "well established utility" for the claimed invention. Applicant has asserted utilities for the specifically claimed invention of claims 145-146. The claims are directed to recombinant nucleic acid comprising a nucleic acid (SEQ ID NO:1), encoding the human hp15a receptor polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2.

The specification discloses: hp15a is a G protein coupled receptor and has differential pattern of expression in various cell types (Fig. 3 and table 1); hp15a may be used in drug screening assays or diagnostic assays; hp15a may be used to treat disease states. The specification discloses that the polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:1 encodes the G -protein coupled (hp15a) receptor SEQ ID NO:2.

The applicant has mentioned general functional activities, which may be applicable to known G-protein coupled receptors, but has not disclosed any specific activity associated with the specific hp15a receptor of instant invention. The specification states on page 2, first paragraph, that the orphan "hp15a receptor gene encodes a novel GPCR of unknown function". Further no ligands that bind to hp15a receptor are disclosed. No G-proteins that interact with claimed receptor are disclosed. The specification suggests that hp15a receptor of the present invention are members of the seven-transmembrane receptor family based solely on homology to known G-protein coupled receptors. In light of the specification the skilled artisan can speculate that the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2 is a seven transmembrane protein belonging to the G-protein coupled receptor super family. However, apart from the disclosure of SEQ ID NOS:1 and 2, no other disclosure is provided within the instant specification of the structural and functional features possessed by the hp15a receptor protein, or how to specifically assay for such. Ligands that bind hp15a receptor protein are not disclosed. Further, no disease states directly related to hp15a receptor dysfunction are disclosed.

The utilities asserted by Applicant are not specific or substantial. Since no specific function of the hp15a receptor of instant invention is known, the hypothesized function is based entirely on conjecture from homologous polypeptides or polynucleotides. The asserted utilities are not specific to instant hp15a receptor, but rather are based on family attributes. Neither, the specification, nor the art of record disclose the nucleic acid of SEQ ID NO:1, encoding the protein of SEQ ID NO:2, is useful to identify drugs that affect said protein and modulate its activity. Similarly,

neither the specification nor the art of record disclose any instances where disorders can be affected by interfering with the activity of hp15a receptor polypeptide. Thus the corresponding asserted utilities are essentially methods of using hp15a receptor to identify disease states associated claimed hp15a receptor dysfunction and as targets for drug discovery. Therefore the asserted utilities are essentially methods of testing for or for potentially treating unspecified, undisclosed diseases or conditions, which does not define a "real world" context of use. Treating or testing for compounds that interact with hp15a receptor which may be implicated in an unspecified, undisclosed disease or condition would require or constitute carrying out further research to identify or reasonably confirm a "real world" context of use. Since neither the specification nor the art of record disclose any activities or properties that would constitute a "real world" context of use for the claimed hp15a receptor, further experimentation is necessary to attribute a utility to the claimed polypeptides. See *Brenner v. Manson*, 383 U.S. 519, 535–36, 148 USPQ 689, 696 (1966) (noting that "Congress intended that no patent be granted on a chemical compound whose sole 'utility' consists of its potential role as an object of use-testing", and stated, in context of the utility requirement, that "a patent is not a hunting license. It is not a reward for the search, but compensation for its successful conclusion."). Accordingly, the instant specification provides insufficient guidance on "how to use" the recombinant nucleic acid of instant invention.

The rejection under 35 USC § 101 and 35 USC § 112, 1st paragraph is based on the failure to disclose sufficient properties of the protein and/or polynucleotide to support an inference of utility. The hp15a receptor, encoded by the polynucleotide of SEQ ID

NO:1, belongs to a family in which the members have divergent functions. Assignment to this family does not support an inference of utility because the members are not known to share a common utility. There are some protein families for which assignment of a new protein in that family would convey a specific, substantial and credible utility to that protein. For example, some families of enzymes such as proteases, ligases, telomerases, share activities due to the particular specific biochemical characteristics of the members of the protein family such as non-specific substrate requirements, that are reasonably imputed to isolated compositions of any member of the family.

The diversity of the biochemical function and the wide range of regulatory pathways involving GTP-binding proteins is known in the art (see below Mudroch et al, Review Article, and Watson et al, both references are in the IDS supplied by Applicant). Without some common biological activity for the family members, a new member would not have a specific, substantial, or credible utility when relying only on the fact that it has structural similarity to the other family members. The members of the family have different biological activities, which may be related to tissue distribution, but there is no evidence that the claimed compounds share any one of diverse number of activities. That is, no activity is known to be common to all members. Further, to argue that all the members can be used to identify disease states associated with hp15a receptor polypeptide dysfunction and as targets for drug discovery, is to argue a general, nonspecific utility that would apply to virtually every member of the family, contrary to the evidence. Further, any compound could be considered as a regulator or modulator of tissue in that any compound, if administered in the proper amount, will stimulate or

inhibit tissue. For example, salt, ethanol, and water are all compounds which will kill cells if administered in a great enough amount, and which would stimulate cells from which these compounds had been withheld, therefore, they could be considered regulators or modulators of tissue. However, use of these compounds for the modulation of tissue would not be considered a specific and substantial utility unless there was some disclosure of, for example, a specific and particular combination of compound/composition and application of such in some particular environment of use.

Without knowing a biological significance of the human hp15a receptor, one of ordinary skill in the art would not know how to use the claimed invention in its currently available form in a credible "real world" manner based on the diversity of biological activities possessed by GTP-binding proteins. Contrast *Brenner*, 148 USPQ at 694 (despite similarity with adjacent homologue, there was insufficient likelihood that the steroid would have similar tumor-inhibiting characteristics), with *In re Folkers*, 145 USPQ 390, 393 (CCPA 1965) (some uses can be immediately inferred from a recital of certain properties) or *In re Brana*, 34 USPQ 1436, 1441 (Fed. Cir. 1995) (evidence of success in structurally similar compounds is relevant in determining whether one skilled in the art would believe an asserted utility; here, an implicit assertion of a tumor target was sufficiently specific to satisfy the threshold utility requirement).

Review of the references by Mudroch et al, and Watson et al highlighting the highly divergent nature of G-protein coupled receptors follows:

Mudroch et al discloses, the superfamily of G-protein-coupled receptors are highly divergent in their effects and include receptors for hormones, neurotransmitters,

paracrine substances, inflammatory mediators, certain proteinases, taste and odorant molecules, and even photons and calcium ions (page 3032, introduction). Members of a sub-family of G-protein-coupled receptors are also highly divergent in their effects, as highlighted by Mudroch et al, in the discussion of cytokine G-protein-coupled receptors (see pages 3032-3039). The utility of GPCR cannot be implicated solely from homology to known G-protein coupled receptors because the art does not provide teaching stating that all members of a sub-family of G-protein coupled receptors must have the same effects, the same ligands and be involved in the same disease states, the art discloses evidence to the contrary. For example, Mudroch et al discloses even though CCR6 is a member of the chemokine G-protein coupled receptors family and IL-2 was shown to up-regulate CCR6 mRNA recent data contradict this finding, and as a consequence, the effect of IL-2 on CCR6 expression remains uncertain (page 3035, second column, first paragraph). Further, the unpredictability of determining the G-protein associated with specific G-protein coupled receptors is highlighted by Watson et al (page 5, third paragraph), who disclose,"Site directed mutagenesis, deletions and chimeric receptor studies have been used in an attempt to identify the region of the  $\beta 2$  adreceptor that couples with Gs. This work has highlighted a sequence of ~8 amino acids in the N-terminal and ~12 amino acids in the C-terminus of the third transmembrane loop as important determinants of this interaction. However, it appears that additional regions of the receptor also participate in the binding to the G-protein, most notably in the second intracellular loop, and that it is the overall 3-dimensional structure of the receptor on the cytoplasmic side of the membrane that is important for

the interaction with G-protein. It has therefore not been possible to identify consensus amino acid sequences that confer G-protein specificity, and thus G-protein interactions cannot be predicted from the primary amino acid sequence", (page 5, third paragraph). Therefore the disclosure of Watson predicts, using the primary structure of the G-protein coupled receptor the skilled artisan cannot predict its associated G-protein. The GPCR of instant invention is considered by the examiner to be a member of the orphan receptor of G-protein coupled receptors i.e. seven transmembrane receptor with no known endogenous ligands. Watson et al devote a whole chapter to orphan G-protein coupled receptors and group them separately because even though the orphan receptors possess a certain degree of homology to G-protein coupled receptors with known function, the orphan receptors require further research before they can be classified into one of the groupings of known G-protein coupled receptors (Ref B, pages 223-230). Further, the hp15a may be related, through homology, to other receptors, but the art shows it requires more than the disclosed homology to assign a function to an orphan receptor, knowledge of the endogenous ligand for the receptor is required. The assumption that an orphan receptor be placed in a particular group is not always true as highlighted by the statement Watson, who states, "It was originally claimed that the human homologue of RDC1 codes for VIP receptor, but this is no longer thought to be correct" (page 228).

Since neither the specification nor the art of record disclose any activities or properties that would constitute a "real world" context of use for the claimed nucleic acid encoding hp15a receptor, further experimentation is necessary to attribute a utility to the

Art Unit: 1646

claimed nucleic acid and protein encoded. The instant application does not disclose the biological role of hp15a receptor or its significance. The utilities are not considered to be specific and substantial because the specification fails to disclose any particular function or biological significance for the hp15a receptor of the instant invention. The disclosed protein, whose cDNA has been isolated, is said to have a potential function based upon its amino acid sequence similarity to other known proteins. After further research, a specific and substantial credible utility might be found for the claimed isolated compositions. This further characterization, however, is part of the act of invention and until it has been undertaken, Applicants' claimed invention is incomplete.

The instant situation is directly analogous to that which was addressed in *Brenner v. Manson*, 148 U.S.P.Q. 689 (1966), in which a novel compound which was structurally analogous to other compounds which were known to possess anti-tumor activity was alleged to be potentially useful as an anti-tumor agent in the absence of evidence supporting this utility. The court expressed the opinion that all chemical compounds are "useful" to the chemical arts when this term is given its broadest interpretation. However, the court held that this broad interpretation was not the intended definition of "useful" as it appears in 35 U.S.C. §101, which requires that an invention must have either an immediately apparent or fully disclosed "real world" utility.

The court held that:

The basic quid pro quo contemplated by the Constitution and the Congress for granting a patent monopoly is the benefit derived by the public from an invention with substantial utility. . . . [u]nless and until a process is refined and developed to this point-where specific benefit exists in currently available form-there is insufficient justification for permitting an applicant to engross what may prove to be a broad field. . . . a patent is

not a hunting license. . . .[i]t is not a reward for the search, but compensation for its successful conclusion.

Claims 145-146 are drawn to a nucleic acid encoding hp15a receptor. The hp15a receptor, as yet, has an undetermined function or biological significance. There is no evidence of record or any line of reasoning that would support a conclusion that the hp15a receptor of the instant application was, as of the filing date, useful for diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of disease any disease. Until some actual and specific significance can be attributed to the hp15a receptor, or the gene encoding it, one of ordinary skill in the art would be required to perform additional experimentation in order to determine how to use the claimed invention. Thus, there was no immediately apparent or "real world" utility as of the filing date.

The DNA of the instant invention and the protein encoded thereby are compounds, which share some structural similarity to receptor proteins having GPCR domains based on sequence similarity. As disclosed by the specification, the family of proteins related to hp15a receptor may have diverse effects and bind a diverse number of ligands. The family of proteins having GPCR like domains has different levels of expression, and play roles in the pathogenesis of various diseases. Although the family of receptor proteins having GPCR like domains may share some common structural motifs, various members of the family may have different sites of action and different biological effects. In the absence of knowledge of the ligand for GPCR or the biological significance of this protein, there is no immediately evident patentable use. To employ a protein of the instant invention in any of the disclosed methods would clearly be using it as the object of further research. Such a use has been determined by the courts to be

a utility, which, alone, does not support patentability. Since the instant specification does not disclose a credible "real world" use for GPCR, then the claimed invention as disclosed does not meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §101 as being useful.

4. Claims 145-146 are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Specifically, since the claimed invention is not supported by either a specific and substantial asserted utility or a well established utility for the reasons set forth above, one skilled in the art clearly would not know how to use the claimed invention. Neither the specification nor the art of record disclose any activities or properties that would constitute a "real world" context of use for the claimed recombinant nucleic acid comprising a nucleic acid (SEQ ID NO:1) encoding the human hp15a receptor polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2.

5. **Claim Rejections, 35 U.S.C. 102,**

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

- (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical

Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 145 and 146 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Sathe et al (US Patent 5,976,834). Sathe et al disclose a nucleic acid, which has 100% query match and 100% best local similarity to nucleotides 61-1251 of SEQ ID NO:1 of instant invention and has 100% query match and 100% best local similarity to SEQ ID NO:2 of instant invention. The polypeptide disclosed by Sathe (SEQ ID NO:2) is encoded by the nucleic acid of SEQ ID NO:1, thereby meeting the limitations of claims 145 and 146.

No claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nirmal S. Basi whose telephone number is 571-272-0868. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brenda G Brumback can be reached on 571-272-0961. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Nirmal S. Basi  
Art5 Unit 1646  
November 15, 2004

*Brenda Brumback*  
BRENDA BRUMBACK  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1600

Matches 395; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 MNNSDDANFSCYHESVSLGTRYAVASWKGTYVATGTVNVLITLIALATQPKURTRNLIA 60  
 Db 1 MNNSDDANFSCYHESVSLGTRYAVASWKGTYVATGTVNVLITLIALATQPKURTRNLIA 60

Qy 61 NLTADLLCYTLLQPSVDTYLHHRGATCFRVGILLFASNNSVSLTCLIALGRLY 120  
 Db 61 NLTADLLCYTLLQPSVDTYLHHRGATCFRVGILLFASNNSVSLTCLIALGRLY 120

Qy 121 LIAHPKLFPOVSAGKIVIALSTWVGASPLWPIVYVCTCSFDRIGRPFYT 180  
 Db 121 LIAHPKLFPOVSAGKIVIALSTWVGASPLWPIVYVCTCSFDRIGRPFYT 180

Qy 181 ILMGYFVGLSSGYFYCLIRHQVRRAAQDQYKLRQASHSNHVARTDEAMPGRFOE 240  
 Db 181 ILMGYFVGLSSGYFYCLIRHQVRRAAQDQYKLRQASHSNHVARTDEAMPGRFOE 240

Qy 241 LDSRLASGPSEGSSEPSVSAATTQLEGDSSSEVGDQINSRAKQMAEKSPPEASAQAQP 300  
 Db 241 LDSRLASGPSEGSSEPSVSAATTQLEGDSSSEVGDQINSRAKQMAEKSPPEASAQAQP 300

Qy 301 IKGARRAPDSSBEGKVTRMCFAVFLCAFSKIPFLILIDARYQAPRYHMLAANLTW 360  
 Db 301 IKGARRAPDSSBEGKVTRMCFAVFLCAFSKIPFLILIDARYQAPRYHMLAANLTW 360

Qy 361 LNGCINPVLYAMNRQFOQAYSKILKEGPRSHRLH 396  
 Db 361 LNGCINPVLYAMNRQFOQAYSKILKEGPRSHRLH 396

RESULT 2  
 US-07-626-618A-18  
 ; Sequence 18, Application US/07626618A  
 ; Patent No. 5422265  
 ; GENERAL INFORMATION:  
 ; NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 22  
 ; CORESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
 ; APPLICANT: Van Tol, Hubert H.M.  
 ; ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
 ; TITLE OF INVENTION: A No. 5422265e1 Human Dopamine Receptor and Uses  
 ; STATEMENT OF USES:  
 ; ADDRESSEE: Allegretti & Witcoff, Ltd.  
 ; CITY: Chicago  
 ; STATE: Illinois  
 ; ZIP: 60606

COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
 COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible  
 OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS  
 SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25  
 CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
 APPLICATION NUMBER: US/07/626,618A  
 FILING DATE: 7 DEC 1990  
 CLASSIFICATION: 435

ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
 NAME: No. 5422265e1, Kevin E.  
 REGISTRATION NUMBER: 35,303  
 REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 90,1092  
 TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
 TELEPHONE: 312-715-1000  
 TELEX: 810-221-8317  
 SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 LENGTH: 443 amino acids  
 TYPE: amino acid  
 TOPOLOGY: linear  
 MOLECULE TYPE: Protein  
 HYPOTHETICAL: NO  
 US-07-626-618A-18

Query Match 14.4%; Score 293, DB 1; Length 443;  
 Best Local Similarity 25.9%; Pred. No. 2.8-18;  
 Matches 115; Conservative 66; Mismatches 179; Indels 84; Gaps 16;  
 Qy 2 WNSSDANFSCYHESVSLGTRYAVASWKGTYVATGTVNVLITLIALATQPKURTRNLIA 61  
 Db 22 FNGSDGKADRPH----YHYVATLTLIANNI-VFGNVILVMCMASREXALQTNTNLIVS 75  
 Qy 62 LTADLLCYTLLQPSVDTYLHHRGATCFRVGILLFASNNSVSLTCLIALGRLY 119  
 Db 76 LAVADLLVATLVMPPWVY-MLEVCGEWKFSEKRIHCDIFVTLDVMNCIASLNLCASIDEX 133  
 Qy 120 LIIAHPKLFPOVSAGKIVIALSTWVGASPLWPIVYVCTCSFDRIGRPFYT 179  
 Db 134 TAVAMPELYNTRYSSCRVTVMIS-IVWNLSEF-----ISCPLUGLNNADONE 181  
 Qy 180 TILMGIFYVFLGSSYGF-----YCLIHRQ----VKRAAQAL-----212  
 Db 182 CIANPAFVYSSIVSFYBFFIVTLLVYIKIYIYIIRRERKRVNTKRSRFR AHLRPLK 241  
 Qy 213 -----DQYKLRQASHSN----HVARDDEAMGRFOE-----DQINSRAKQMAEKSPPEASAQAQP 260  
 Db 242 GRNTHPDMQLCTVIMKSNSSEPTNRRVDAAR--RAQELEMMLSSTSPPERTYSPIP 299  
 Qy 261 ATTQLEGGSESVG-----DQINSRAKQMAEKSPPEASAQAQP 304  
 Db 300 PSHHQLTPDSSHGUHSTPDSPAKPEKNGHDHKPAKIFIQTMVNGKRTS-LKTM 358  
 Qy 305 RRAPDSSSERGKVTRMCFAVFLCPALSYTFULLNLIDARYQAPRYHMLAANLTW---361  
 Db 359 SRRKLSSQKEKKATOMLATLWVFLICWFLPFFITHNIHCDC-NIPBVLYSRAFTWLGYV 417  
 Qy 362 NGCINPVLYAMNRQFOQAYSKILKEGPRSHRLH 385  
 Db 418 NSAVNPDIYTTFNIEFRKAELKIL 441

RESULT 3  
 US-08-333-977-18  
 ; Sequence 18, Application US/08333977  
 ; Patent No. 5594108  
 ; GENERAL INFORMATION:  
 ; APPLICANT: Van Tol, Hubert H.M.  
 ; ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
 ; CIVELLI, Olivier  
 ; TITLE OF INVENTION: A No. 5594108e1 Human Dopamine Receptor and Uses  
 ; NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 22  
 ; CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:  
 ; ADDRESSEE: Allegretti & Witcoff, Ltd.  
 ; CITY: Chicago  
 ; STATE: Illinois  
 ; ZIP: 60606  
 ; COUNTRY: USA  
 ; ZIP: 60606  
 COMPUTER READABLE FORM:  
 MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk  
 COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible  
 OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS  
 SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.25  
 CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:  
 APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/333,977  
 FILING DATE: 03-NOV-1994  
 CLASSIFICATION: 530  
 ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:  
 NAME: No. 5422265e1, Kevin E.  
 REGISTRATION NUMBER: 35,303  
 REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 90,1092  
 TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:  
 TELEPHONE: 312-715-1000  
 TELEX: 810-221-8317  
 SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:  
 LENGTH: 443 amino acids  
 TYPE: amino acid  
 TOPOLOGY: linear  
 MOLECULE TYPE: Protein  
 HYPOTHETICAL: NO  
 US-07-626-618A-18

RESULT<sup>1</sup>  
US-08-775-428-1  
Sequence 1, Application US/08775428

Patent No. 5976334

GENERAL INFORMATION:

APPLICANT: Sathé, Ganesh

APPLICANT: Fuettner, Wendy

APPLICANT: Bergman, Dark

APPLICANT: Ellis, Catherine

TITLE OF INVENTION: cDNA CLONE HNFED15 THAT ENCODES

TITLE OF INVENTION: A NOVEL HUMAN 7-TRANSMEMBRANE RECEPTOR

NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 2

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

ADDRESSEE: SmithKline Beecham Corporation

STREET: 709 Swedeland Road

CITY: King of Prussia

STATE: PA

COUNTRY: USA

ZIP: 19406

COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette

COMPUTER ITEM Compatible

OPERATING SYSTEM: DOS

SOFTWARE: FastSEQ for Windows Version 2.0

CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/775,428

FILING DATE: 09-JAN-1997

CLASSIFICATION:

PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:

APPLICATION NUMBER:

FILING DATE:

ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:

NAME: Han, William T

REGISTRATION NUMBER: 34,344

REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: ATG50042

TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:

TELEPHONE: 610-270-5219

TELEFAX: 610-270-4060

TELEX:

INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:

SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

LENGTH: 1498 base pairs

TYPE: nucleic acid

STRANDEDNESS: single

TOPOLOGY: linear

MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

US-08-775-428-1

Query Match Score 1191; DB 2; Length 1498;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 0;



RESULT 1

US-08-775-428-2

Sequence 2, Application US/08775428

Patent No. 5976834

GENERAL INFORMATION:

APPLICANT: Sathe, Ganesh

APPLICANT: Fueterer, Wendy

APPLICANT: Bergsma, Dork

APPLICANT: Ellis, Catherine

TITLE OF INVENTION: CINA CLONE HNEFD15 THAT ENCODES

NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 2

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

ADDRESSEE: SmithKline Beecham Corporation

STREET: 709 Swedeland Road

CITY: King of Prussia

STATE: PA

ZIP: 19406

COUNTRY: USA

COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

MEDIUM TYPE: Diskette

COMPUTER: IBM Compatible

OPERATING SYSTEM: DOS

SOFTWARE: FASTSEQ for Windows Version 2.0

CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/775,428

FILING DATE: 09-JAN-1997

CLASSIFICATION:

PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:

APPLICATION NUMBER:

FILING DATE:

ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:

NAME: Harr, William T

REGISTRATION NUMBER: 34,344

REFERENCE DOCKET NUMBER: ATG50042

TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:

TELEPHONE: 610-270-5219

TELEFAX: 610-270-4060

TELEX:

INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 2:

SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

LENGTH: 396 amino acids

TYPE: amino acid

STRANDEDNESS: single

TOPOLOGY: linear

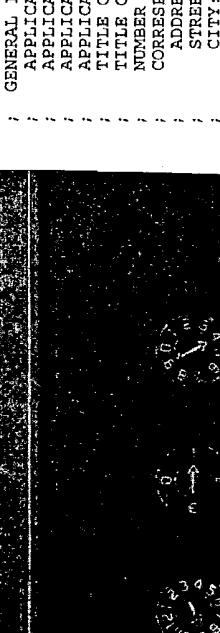
MOLECULE TYPE: protein

US-08-775-428-2

Query Match Local Similarity 100.0% / Score 2041; DB 2;

Length 396; Pred. No. 7.3e-176;

RESULT 1  
US-08-775-428-1  
Sequence 1, Application US/08775428  
Patent No. 5976834



GENERAL INFORMATION:  
APPLICANT: Fuerterer, Wendy  
APPLICANT: Bergsma, Derk  
APPLICANT: Ellis, Catherine  
TITLE OF INVENTION: cDNA CLONE HNFUD5 THAT ENCODES  
A NOVEL HUMAN 7-TRANSMEMBRANE RECEPTOR  
NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 2

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

ADDRESSEE: SmithKline Beecham Corporation  
STREET: 709 Swedeland Road  
CITY: King of Prussia  
STATE: PA  
COUNTRY: USA

ZIP: 19446

COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

MEDIUM TYPE: Disquette  
COMPUTER: IBM Compatible

OPERATING SYSTEM: DOS

SOFTWARE: FastSEQ for Windows Version 2.0

CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

APPLICATION NUMBER: US/08/775,428

FILING DATE: 09-JAN-1997

CLASSIFICATION:

PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:

APPLICATION NUMBER:

FILING DATE:

ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:

NAME: Han, William T

REGISTRATION NUMBER: 34,344

REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: ATG50042

TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:

TELEPHONE: 610-270-5119

TELEFAX: 610-270-4060

TELEX:

INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:

SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

LENGTH: 1498 base pairs

TYPE: nucleic acid pairs

STRANDEDNESS: single

TOPOLOGY: linear

MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

US-08-775-428-1

Query Match 95.8%; Score 1256.4; DB 2; Length 1498;  
Best Local Similarity 99.9%; Pred. No. 0;

	Matches	1257;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	1;	Indels	0;	Gaps
/	49	T	TTAGCTCTCATATGTCAGACAGCTGTGCGCAACTTCTCCGTACATTGAGTCAGCTG	108					
/	64	T	TCAGCTCTCATATGGAAAGCCTGCGCAACTTCTCCGTACATTGAGTCAGCTG	123					
/	109	C	CTGGCTTACGTTAATGTTTGAGTTGAGCTTAAGCTGCTGGGGTGTGAGCAGGCC	168					
/	124	C	CTGGCTTACGTTAATGTTTGAGTTGAGCTTAAGCTGCTGGGGTGTGAGCAGGCC	183					
/	169	G	GGCATACTCACCTACTGGCTTGGCATCCAGGCCAAGCTGCAACCCATTGCAAC	228					
/	184	G	GGGATGTGTCACCTACTGGCTTGGCATCCAGGCCAAGCTGCAACCCATTGCAAC	243					
/	229	C	CTGGCTATAGCCAACCTCAACCTGCTGATCTCCCTAATGCAACCTCTTCAAC	288					
/	244	C	CTGGCTATAGCCAACCTCAACCTGCTGATCTCCCTAATGCAACCTCTTCAAC	303					
/	289	T	TCTGGGACACCTACTCTGCCTGAGACTGCGAACGGTCCACCTTCAGGGTATT	348					
/	304	T	TCTGGGACACCTACCTGAGACTGCGAACGGTCCACCTTCAGGGTATT	363					
/	349	G	GGGCTCTCTTGTGCCCAATTCTGTCATGCCCTGCTCATGGCATCTG	408					
/	364	G	GGGCTCTCTTGTGCCCAATTCTGTCATGCCCTGCTCATGGCATCTG	423					
/	409	G	GGACCTACTCTCATTGCCACCTAACCTTCTCCCAAGTTTCTAGTGCAGGG	468					
/	424	G	GGACCTACTCTCATTGCCACCTAACCTTCTCCCAAGTTTCTAGTGCAGGG	483					
/	469	A	ATAGTCTGCACACTGGGTTGACACTGGGTTGCTGCCAGGTTGTCCTCTG	528					
/	484	A	ATAGTCTGCACACTGGGTTGACACTGGGTTGCTGCCAGGTTGTCCTCTG	543					
/	529	C	CCTATTATATCCCTGTAACCTGTAATCTGACACTTCGCAAGGCCGG	588					
/	544	C	CCTATTATATCCCTGTAACCTGTAATCTGACACTTCGCAAGGCCGG	603					
/	589	C	CCTTAACCCCCATCTCATGGCATCTACTTCTGGCTTGGCTTGGCATCT	648					
/	604	C	CCTTAACCCCCATCTCATGGCATCTACTTCTGGCTTGGCTTGGCATCT	663					
/	649	T	TTCTATTGCTCATCCCGCAAGTCATCCCGCAAGGAGCAAGGCTCTGACCAAA	708					
/	664	T	TTCTATTGCTCATCCCGCAAGTCATCCCGCAAGGAGCAAGGGCTCTGACCAAA	723					
/	709	T	TTGGCAGACGCAAGGATCCACTCAACCATGGCCAGGACTGTATGAGGCACTGGT	768					
/	724	T	TTGGCAGACGCAAGGATCCACTCAACCATGGCCAGGACTGTATGAGGCACTGGT	783					
/	769	C	CGTTTCCGAGGAGCTGAGCAGCGTTAGCATCAGGAGCCAGTGGGGATTTCATCT	828					
/	784	C	CGTTTCCGAGGAGCTGAGCAGCGTTAGCATCAGGAGCCAGTGGGGATTTCATCT	843					
/	829	G	GAGGCGAGTCAGTGCCTCCACACCCAGACCTGGAGGGACTCTCATCAGAAGTCAG	888					
/	844	G	GAGGCGAGTCAGTGCCTCCACACCCAGACCTGGAGGGACTCTCATCAGAAGTCAG	903					
/	889	C	CAGATCAAAGGCAAAAGAGCTTAAAGGAGCTTAAAGGAGCTTAAAGGAGCTTAA	948					
/	904	C	CAGATCAAAGGCAAAAGAGCTTAAAGGAGCTTAAAGGAGCTTAAAGGAGCTTAA	963					
/	949	A	AAAGCCCAGCAATTAAAGGAGCTTAAAGGAGCTTAAAGGAGCTTAAAGGAGCTTAA	1008					
/	964	A	AAAGCCCAGCAATTAAAGGAGCTTAAAGGAGCTTAAAGGAGCTTAAAGGAGCTTAA	1023					
/	1009	G	GTGACTCGTAATGTTGTTGTTGCTGTTGTTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG	1068					
/	1024	G	GTGACTCGTAATGTTGTTGCTGTTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTG	1083					
/	1069	C	CTGCTAACATCTGAGCTGCAAGGAGCTCCGGGGTGGTCACTGCTGCTGCTG	1128					
/	1084	C	CTGCTAACATCTGAGCTGCAAGGAGCTCCGGGGTGGTCACTGCTGCTGCTG	1144					